

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i) PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi. the 27th December 1961

G.S.R. 1541.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Union territories (Laws) Act, 1950 (30 of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the Union territory of Delhi, the East Punjab Control of Bricks Supplies Act, 1949 (East Punjab Act No. 1 of 1949) as at present in force in the State of Punjab subject to the following modifications, namely:—

MODIFICATIONS

1. Throughout the Act, for the words "State Government", the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.

2. For sub-section (2) of section 1, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Delhi."

3. In section 2, after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) 'Chief Commissioner' means, the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Delhi."

4. In section 3, for the words "it appears to it", the words "it appears to him" shall be substituted.

5. In section 4, for the words "Government Gazette", the words "Delhi Gazette" shall be substituted.

ANNEXURE

THE EAST PUNJAB CONTROL OF BRICKS SUPPLIES ACT, 1949,
AS EXTENDED TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.
(East Punjab Act No. 1 of 1949)

An Act to control brick supplies in Punjab.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the East Punjab Control of Bricks Supplies Act, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Delhi.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) 'Brick' means any piece of burnt clay having a geometrical shape fired in a Kiln;

- (aa) 'Chief Commissioner' means the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Delhi
- (b) 'Kiln' means a structure used for firing bricks; and
- (c) 'Dealer' means any person who deals in bricks or holds stocks of bricks for sale and includes his representative or agent.

3. Powers to control supply, distribution or consumption of bricks.—The Chief Commissioner in so far as it appears to him to be necessary or expedient or controlling the supply of bricks or for securing their equitable distribution and availability at reasonable prices, may, by notified order, provide in regard to bricks—

- (a) for regulating by licences, permits or otherwise the storage, distribution, transport, acquisition, disposal, manufacture and consumption of bricks;
- (b) for controlling the prices at which bricks may be bought or sold;
- (c) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating of the aforesaid matters;
- (d) for requiring dealers or kiln owners to maintain and produce for inspection such accounts and records regarding bricks and to furnish such information relating thereto, as may be specified in the order;
- (e) for any incidental and supplementary matters including in particular the entering and search of premises, vehicles, the seizure by a person authorised to make such search of the brick, in respect of which such person has reason to believe that contravention of any order made under this Act has been, is being or is about to be committed, the grant or issue of licences, permits or other documents, and the charging of fees therefor.

4. Delegation of powers.—The Chief Commissioner may, by order notified in the Delhi Gazette, direct that the power to make orders under section 3 shall, in relation to such matter and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the Chief Commissioner as may be specified in the order.

5. Effect of Orders inconsistent with other enactments.—Any order made under section 3 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

6. Penalties.—If any person contravenes any order made under section 3 he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and if the order so provides, any court trying such contravention may direct that any property in respect of which the court is satisfied that the order has been contravened or such part of it as the court may deem fit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. Attempts and abetments.—Any person who attempts to contravene or abets a contravention of any order under section 3 shall be deemed to have contravened that order.

8. Offences by corporations.—If the person contravening an order made under section 3 is a company or other body corporate, every Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

9. False Statement.—If any person—

- (i) when required by any order made under section 3 to make any statement or furnish any information, makes any statement or furnishes any information which is false in any material particular and which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, or does not believe to be true, or
- (ii) makes any such statement as aforesaid in any book, account, record, declaration, return or other document which he is required by any such order to maintain or furnish;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

10. *Cognizance of offence.*—An offence committed under this Act shall be cognizable.

11. *Powers to try offences summarily.*—Any Magistrate or Bench or Magistrates empowered for the time being to try in a summary way the offences specified in sub-section (1) of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (V of 1898) may, on application in this behalf made by the prosecution try in accordance with the provisions contained in sections 262 to 265 of the said Code any offence punishable under this Act.

12. *Presumption as to orders.*—(1) No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called in question in any court.

(2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by an authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a court shall, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), presume that such order was so made by the authority.

13. *Protection of action taken under the Act.*—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of any order made under section 3.

[No. F. 3/9/61-Judl.II/UTL-39.]

A. D. PANDE, Jt. Secy.

